STRIKING ANTHRACITE MINERS ARE STANDING FAST.

End of the Struggle May Be Near, as the Diggers Are Electing Delegates to a Convention.

LONG PARADE: BIG MEETING

THOUSANDS OF MINERS IN LINE O WILKESBARRE STREETS.

They Looked Healthy and Prosperous, but Are Anxious for a Greater Measure of Prosperity.

TRANSPARENCIES IN THE LINE

EXPRESSING THEIR JUST DEMANDS AND VOICING DETERMINATION.

the Officers of the Executive Board of the Miners' Union.

NOT BEEN CONSIDERED.

the Organization Is Recognized-Developments of a Day.

yet occurred in the ranks of the striking mine workers, though additional notices of the offer of an increase of 10 per cent. in wages were posted throughout the region. In fact, there were many indications today of an intent on the part of the strikers to insist on other concessions, and also to remain out until the operators give recognition to their national organization.

The feature of the day was the parade and mass meeting of mine workers at Wilkesbarre, arranged with the object of demonstrating the strength of the United Mine Workers. A conservative estimate places the number of strikers in the procession at 15,000, and the day was generally given up as a holiday by the people of Wilkesbarre and other Luzerne county

The mass meeting was addressed by President Mitchell and other officers of the miners' organization. President Mitchell, in his speech, congratulated the strikers on having already received a proffer of 10 per cent. in wages. He said their cause had been recognized as a righteous one, FIRST and the day was not far distant when they would receive proper compensation for their labor. He advised them to stand

firmly together. Neither did he intimate anything as to the probability of an early convention of miners, and after the meeting, when questioned on that subject, he said that not a local union had requested the calling of a convention. A significant move in this direction, however, developed to-night at Shenandoah, where all the local branches of the United Mine Workers held meetings and selected delegates to a convention to be called later by President Mitchell. This is the first announcement of the selection of convention delegates.

The entire region was quiet to-day, and very few miners were at work.

GREAT PARADE AND MEETING. One of the Most Striking Labor Dem-

onstrations Ever Seen. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 2 .- The parade and mass meeting of the striking miners in this city to-day was the greatest eastern Pennsylvania. The weather was for a large turnout. The shone brightly all day, and it was like a day in June than October. Early in the morning the steam and electric roads began hauling the people into the many thousands came by foot from the nearby towns. The buildings route of the parade were decorflags and bunting, and the city presented a holiday appearance. President Mitchell and party arrived from Hazleton shortly after 1 o'clock, and were met at

by a large and enthusiastic

and were then driven to their hotel. The parade, headed by President Mitchell and the officers of the national executive pass a given point. It is estimated there were fully 15,000 men and breaker boys in line. The great bulk of the paraders was were well dressed and some of them, from their appearance, might be taken for a body of farmers. They did not march humanity. They walked six, five and four The music was furnished about forty brass bands and drum crops. Many banners and transparencies were carried by the men. Among the most noticeable were these:

crowd. The visitors were given a cheer

"We want our dinner pails filled with substantial food, not coal barons' taffy. "We are fighting a cause that is just and "Stand by President Mitchell and "Our union must be recog-"We will no longer be slaves." weeks' pay.

The breaker boys carried banners which read: "We need schooling, but must work." "Save us from the whims of the sheriff and "Down with oppression." "We

The parade passed over the principal admirer of President Mitchell would break through the lines and insist on shaking hands with him. The men from senting "coal barons." They were drinking what purported to be champagne. Directly following was a float with miners dining on water. A stretcher was carried who had just lost his life in a mine

REVIEWED BY MITCHELL Brasident Mitchell reviewed the great | train.

army of marchers on the river common. He was generously applauded by the marchers. Business was at a standstill in the city all the afternoon. The superintendents of the coal companies and their clerks viewed the parade from their office buildings. One coal man said it was a very

creditable demonstration. It was after 4 o'clock when the last of the marchers swept past President Mitchell. Then he and his colleagues were driven to West Side Park, where the big mass meeting was held. For several hours a crowl had been gathering there, and it was estimated that nearly 20,000 people were massed in front of the stand when the labor president began to speak. The reception he got from the vast crowd was most

enthusiastic. T. D. Nichols, president of district No. 1 comprising the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions, was chairman of the meeting. After George Purcell, of Indiana, member of the national executive board, and the Rev. P. J. Dunn, of Wilksbarre, had made short addresses Mr. Mitchell was introduced. He said in part:

"No man would go further to avoid a strike than I, but when all honorable methods fail, then I favor strikes. I went to New York to call on the operators, at the sacrifice of personal dignity, to get a hearing. But the men who employ you turned me away and even refused to receive a committee of their own men for the purpose of talking over the differences.

"The greatest strike in the history of the world is drawing to a close. Already the great coal-carrying railroads have agreed to increase your wages 10 per cent., which is a great victory in itself. True, it is Procession Headed by Mitchell and not enough; it does not satisfy us, but the time is not far distant when the anthracite coal miners will receive as much for their labor as any other class of workmen in the world.

"In this struggle do not place absolute IGNORED BY THE STRIKERS faith in John Mitchell or any other one man. Put your faith in the organization. Work hard for its prosperity, for the stronger it is the better you are armed for OFFERED ADVANCE IN WAGES HAS the struggle in which you are now engaged. This strike shall not be declared off by me. It shall not be ended until a convention of anthracite miners shall so decide. Every union and every colliery will They Will Not Be Contented Unless | be asked to send one or more delegates to a convention to determine the question for themselves. I shall not decide the question of your going back to work. You must vote on that yourself. I will not pretend to determine your fate or that of the 500,000 PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.-No break has | who are directly affected by this struggle."

HISTORY OF THE MINERS. Mr. Mitchell then briefly reviewed th struggles of the miners during the past forty years, and said that the miners can not expect to have all the evils which have been heaped upon them during the half (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

STORIES OF THE TRYING DAYS DUR ING THE SIEGE OF PEKING.

Dr. Brown, Who Guided the Americans Into the City, Discovered a Roster of Boxer Forces.

MISSIONARY TELLS HOW IT GLAD-DENED THEIR HEARTS.

Music of the Machine Guns Was Very Pleasant-Other Incidents in the Beleaguered Legation.

Methodist mission in Tien-Tsin, who guided something for the blood, but the foolish first witness. the allied forces into the Chinese capital, | man will have more boils. You have had arrived here on the Coptic. He was one of I the trust boil, a military boil, and now the last persons to leave Peking before a colonial boil is appearing." communication with the outside world had been cut off. He left Peking June 4 and seventy-five foreigners, mostly women and children, were besieged by the Chinese. About thirty Americans were in the party, succeeded in getting through to Tien-Tsin

on an American tugboat. As Dr. Brown was familiar with the city of Peking, his advice was asked regarding the best means of entering the city, and it was on his suggestion that the sewer under the city's walls was chosen by the Americans and British. The result of this was their arrival several hours before the Rus-

sians and Japanese. Dr. Brown said: "The capture of Tien-Tsin on July 15 by the allied forces was so unexpected that the various treasuries, yamens and mints did not have time to hide the treasures or destroy their documents. board, started a little after 2 o'clock and I was requested by the allies to search the departments, and in doing so came across many accounts which clearly incriminate the highest officials. A complete regaround Tien-Tsin also was found, giving names and descriptions so completely that when the suppression of these pestilestial societies is undertaken the list will be o great assistance."

FIRST MESSAGE TO CONGER.

Missionary Tells How It Was Received -Machine Gun Music.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2.-The Rev. C. H. Fenn, a returned missionary from Peking, tells of the first receipt, during the siege, of direct news by Minister Conger from Secretary of State Hay. He says:

"On July 17 we received a message from outside world that said 'Communicate tidngs. Bearer.' There was no date and no signature. Mr. Conger sent it to the Tsung-Li-Yamen, with the request that it be made olain. He received in reply a copy of Minister Wu's dispatches, which stated that the United States government demanded word from Minister Conger in cipher. That message made our hearts jump with joy. nger sent his reply at once.

That night before relief arrived, we heard the rattle of the machine guns at a distance, and it was sweet music. Everybody got up-it was about 1 o'clock-the women made coffee and there was no more sleeping that night. The next day, as the Americans came in, I went down and shook hands with each man as he came through the water gate.

Dowle Elders Still Barred.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 2.—Dowieite Eld- dens which they ought to bear." ers Baouve and S. A. Walton attempted At Winona, Mr. Bryan said to get off the Pennsylvania train at 11 clock, and were compelled by the police continue their journey on the same

BRYAN INTIMATES THAT M'KINLEY IS AN IMPERIAL BULLY.

Central Thought of a Speech at Winona, Referring to the Size of the Regular Army.

VISCID EXUBERANCE OF CHARAC-

TERISTIC COMPARISONS.

He Accuses Chairman Hull, of the Military Affairs Committee, of Philippine Land-Grabbing.

REPUBLICANS IN OLEO

SAYS THEIR POLICIES ARE LIKE THE BOGUS BUTTER.

"Prestige of an Imperialistic Bully," He Says, Demands a Larger Standing Army.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 2.-When Mr. Bryan concluded his last speech here tonight he had made eighteen addresses and had covered about fifteen hours during the day. Beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning he talked at intervals until 11 o'clock to-night, putting in, all told, fully six solid hours of speechmaking. The first speech was made at Shakopee, and after that appearance he spoke in succession at the Henderson, Leseur, St. Peter, Mankato, Philippine policy. Janesville, Wazeka, Owatonna, Dodge Center, Kasson, Rochester, St. Charles, Winona, and three speeches here to-night, Most of the talks were comparatively brief, not running over ten minutes, but at St. Peter, Mankato, Rochester, Winona and at this point he spoke at greater length. Almost all the meetings along the line were held in the immediate vicinity of the railroad stopping places, thus saving much of Mr. Bryan's time and giving the people more time to listen to his remarks. The region traversed to-day is a rich agricultural section, and Mr. Bryan's remarks were addressed especially to farmers, the trust question receiving a greater share of attention than usual. The audiences were large as a rule. He was met at the depot here by quite a large concourse of people, but by no organization. He did not arrive until almost half past 8 o'clock, and he was driven rapidly to the rink, where he made his first speech here. He then spoke at Germania Hall and the opera house. All three of these

buildings were filled. 8 o'clock. There Mr. Bryan said the Re-MESSAGE TO CONGER publican party has allowed the trusts to grow, and it cannot insist on the discussion of the old questions and the ignoring of the trusts, with which everybody has | Makes Caustie Replies to Interrogatobecome acquainted, because of the effect of the trusts upon them. "You have had your experience," he said, "now we want to show you that the experience will not only continue, but it will grow worse, unless you remove the cause. We believed in 1896 the Republican party was giving too

CHARGE AGAINST HULL. with great difficulty reached Tien-Tsin. He | man of the House military committee with | direct question Mr. Westcott said he never immediately organized an expedition for being at the head of a syndicate which al- knew until the beginning of the present

perialism. At Henderson, speaking of the his family to Japan for safety and himself | rise in the price of salt, Mr. Bryan said that he had heard a Republican say the increase was inappreciable, because he could not eat a barrel of salt in a lifetime. Mr. Bryan claimed this reasoning was fallacious. One might as well say he

could not eat a suit of clothes. At Mankato Mr. Bryan spoke for ten minutes. He declared the country's prosperity was fictitious. He referred again to | Carter. the ice trust, saying it was the only trust that Republicans know about, notwithstanding its operations were confined to New York, while the other trusts reach out all over the country. He again suggested that the Republican Governor of New York should be at home looking after the

treaty, but not for the treaty itself. At Owatonna, Mr. Bryan, in discussing dairy interests, said: "I have been intertains. By analysis I found that it contains 34 per cent, of neutral lard, 26 per cent, of per cent. of butter; and I could not help oleomargarine. Instead of containing 34 American principles that have been revered

Speaking at Rochester, Mr. Bryan recitizens, making an especial appeal to them in aid of his anti-imperial and antimilitary crusade. Speaking to the farmers he said: "The Republican party to-day is from Greene putting upon the great producing masses burdens that they ought not to bear, and are relieving organized wealth from bur-

At Winona, Mr. Bryan said if the Reublicans had behaved themselves they could have had the financial question as the paramount issue, but by their miscon-

duct of the affairs of the country they had given first place to other questions. The Democrats had not changed their position on the money question, while on this and other subjects Republicans were compelled to change their views at a moment's notice.

"IMPERIALISTIC BULLY." Referring to the question of the increase of the standing army he said that the multiplication of the army by four illustrated the difference between a republic and an empire, The answer of the Republican party to all the demands of the laboring men, Mr. Bryan sald, was to give them a large army. "If we are to have imperialism," Mr. Bryan said, "a big army will be necessary. Only a big force under arms HIS DISQUISITION ON BOILS can maintain the prestige of an imperialistic bully." Mr. Bryan received a most enthusiastic

> reception in this city. Crowds met him at the depot and the streets were crowded with people. A new feature of the occasion was the noise of numerous tin horns and tin cow bells in the crowds. He arrived at the rink, a huge elevated structure, at a quarter of 9 o'clock, and found it packed solid, with many standing. Mr. Bryan was received with loud cheers as he began his speech, which continued until almost 10 o'clock. Mr. Bryan had not proceeded far in his speech when it became evident that there was going to be an unusual bit of spirit in the meeting. As usual, he took up the trusts as the first question to be considered, and he soon found himself being peppered with questions. He had hardly begun when some one asked, "What's the matter with Croker?" To this Mr. Bryan replied: "Mr. Croker is a stockholder in the ice trust, and if your Governor of New York would stay at home and destroy the ice trust instead of making speeches in the West Mr. Croker could not have any stock in the ice trust. You worry about an ice trust, but why don't you talk about the Standard Oil trust, the salt trust, the to bacco trust?"

> Some one asked, "How about silver?" and Mr. Bryan responded that \$1,500,000 in silver was now being coined monthly at the

you are going to cross seas and drag people into our Union contrary to their wishes, you will have to have big armies." He declared that no Republican was willing to following places: Jordan, Belle Plaine, discuss or defend this administration's

He concluded the rink speech with a reference to the Boer question and drove immediately to Germania Hall, where he found the building not only packed, but (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

HOT SHOT TO COUNSEL

Profanely Says the Charges that He Was Implicated Are Lies Formu-

lated by the Prosecution,

DETAILS OF THE TRANSACTIONS

Shakopee, the first stop, was reached at HE CANNOT REMEMBER OF WHAT NATURE THEY WERE.

> ries-No Record in His Books of Several Very Large Deals.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.-Hearing was resumed before Commissioner Shields to-day much attention to the dollars and too little for the removal of B. D. Greene and J. F. to the man. We felt sure that we were E M. and W. T. Gavnor to the jurisdiction right; that if this was poison in the blood of the Georgia federal courts. Robert F. it would continue to break out. If there | Westcott, father-in-law of Capt. Carter, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2.-The Rev. is poison in the blood, on the body will who has been under cross-examination for Frederick Brown, presiding elder of the appear a boil, and the wise man will take the last two days of the hearing, was the

> Counsel for the defense showed Mr. Westcott canceled checks aggregating \$50,961, drawn by him to the order of B. D. Greene and asked what they were for. Mr. West-Mr. Bryan charged the Republican chair- cott said he could not remember. To a proceedings that B. D. Greene was interested in any of the Savannah contracts He said he had some indistinct memory of the Atlanta Construction Company, but did not know what business it was in. He did not recollect having loaned Captain Greene \$49,000 to carry out a contract in Georgia. Mr. Kellogg produced several letters from Mr. Greene, asking loans, and letters from Mr. Westcott to Mr. Greene inclosing sums varying from \$5,000 to \$16,-000. In his direct examination Mr. Westcott said he honored Greene's request for money under instructions from Captain

"Did you get letters from Greene for every check you sent him?" asked counsel "No: frequently I had nothing but in structions from Carter." Mr. Westcott said Carter repaid all the money advanced to Greene except \$21,000, which Greene paid

Counsel took the witness into all the deover the country campaigning. Speaking of | tails of his purchase in 1894, of a piece of the responsibilty for the ratification of the | Mr. Westcott said he paid for the property in bills. He could not remember the transaction and could not find any record of it in his check book. All through the cross ment by Mr. Westcott. The witness lost oleo oil, 7 per cent, of salt and less than 2 his temper when the accusation was made

"I never said a word," he retorted, "until after Captain Carter's sentence was con and papers to my counsel, Mr. Stimson, or Root, Stimson & Howard, for investigation, after your firm had accused me of being a partner with John Gaynor." Witness deof Standard oil. Instead of containing 7 | nied that he was ever a partner of Gay-

The witness said in an excited way, when counsel taunted him on his improved memin this country for more than a hundred thief. You know that I am innocent and that these statements are d-d lies made because I refuse to be implicated.

The witness, in reply to a question, said he was innocent, and admitted that he received \$100,000 from Captain Carter. But he said he understood the money came "You had transactions of \$50,000 with

Reid and Flagg and you can't tell us anything about them?" asked counsel. "I've had transactions of millions and can't recall the details," Westcott re-

At this point an adjournment was taken

LINCOLN, NEB., GIVES ROOSEVELT A GREAT RECEPTION.

Parade That Took More Than an Hour to Pass Carried Many Very Striking Banners.

FOR THE FULL DINNER PAIL

THERE SEEMED LITTLE REGARD FOR THE CALAMITY PROPHET.

Most Enthusiastic Meeting of the Day, Which Was Replete with Very Large Demonstrations.

THE ITINERARY FOR INDIANA

PLACES AND TIMES AT WHICH THE GOVERNOR WILL SPEAK.

Busy Week Laid Out for the Candi date-Mr. Hanna Makes a Short Talk to Commercial Men.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 2 .- For some days preparations have been made for a monster Republican demonstration at this place, the home of Bryan and the capital of the State. The demonstration took place Taking up the army, Mr. Bryan said: "If to-day. The line of march of the carriages from the station to the Statehouse was lined with people everywhere, and the of Mississippi, fought a duel this morning, wide streets were filled almost the entire sixteen miles from here. Young Lowrey distance to such an extent that in many was shot four times. places it impeded the passage of the carriages and the mounted escort.

stand on the street, and a grand procession passed in review, occupying more than an hour. There were many unique and amusing features in this parade. One was the ready armed, and as Lowrey returned to number of women on foot that took part in it. First came about forty young women of the city in uniforms of blue, occupying a rey was shot four times, in the leg, right place in the column of march. At long in-CARTER'S FATHER-IN-LAW GIVES | tervals came two other troops of women in uniform. The Ida McKinley Club, numbering about fifty women, wore an outer garment of stars and stripes, the stripes forming the skirt of the dress and the blue background with the stars made into a shirtwaist. One marching column bore this banner: "Third Nebraska: O! Billy, why Republican League, containing some hundred and fifty members, carried a huge horseshoe for luck. They had a banner bearing this inscription: "We helped Abraham Lincoln in 1860. We are helping Mc-

Kinley. now." Another banner: "Four generations for McKinley and Roosevelt, father, son, grand-

son and great-grand son." Another read: "For sale: One enlarged front porch. W. J. B." A German club passed holding aloft a

dinner pail filled with bread and sausage. The Lincoln traveling men, 500 strong, bore this banner: "Vim, vigor and vic-

Another: "Eight more years of the full dinner pail; four for McKinley and four One of the amusing features was double-headed calf, the skin stuffed with

the tail on the head, with this motto: "The result of fusion; it died." After the procession had passed in review, Governor Roosevelt was conducted to a speakers' stand, where he addressed as many of the crowd around the stand as his strong voice would reach. He spoke for

three-quarters of an hour, going over the same ground in his remarks that he has pansion, militarism, imperialism and pa- set fire to the fuel which reduced Town-At the conclusion of his speech, on his way from the stand to the carriage, he was fairly mobbed by the eager crowd who wished to shake his hand. He reached his carriage somewhat battered in appearance, but in fine spirits on account of the extrain pulled out for Plattsmouth, where an evening meeting was held. The evening

Governor Roosevelt's first stop was at Lexington, where he answered a recent criticism by Mr. Bryan. He said: spoke of what I had said about the ice trust. His speech was reported as follows: That if Governor Roosevelt was right as Governor of the State in which the trust was supposed to exist, as he possessed the

success in point of numbers and interest.

This meeting closed the day's itinerary.

power to destroy it.' "That is hardly correct as a matter of governmental knowledge. I cannot call out the militia to destroy a trust. can be done is to have the Legislature pass and the Governor sign a law to do away with the trust, and then have the attorney general proceed under that law to enforce according to the best of his capacity. 'Now, are not those the only things that can be done? Well, I have done them both. In the first year of my term as Gov-

ernor we passed a very severe anti-trust law, and now the attorney general is proceeding under that law against the ice The difficulty comes in the delay caused by the trust's counsel. are appealing, as a right to appeal to every legal technicality, and are making every effort to stop a people who are responsible for the action of the trust's counsel are the stockholders of the trust, who are, among others, Mr. Richard Croker, the leader of the Demoparty in New York, and Mr. Van Wyck, who was my opponent for Governor of New York two years ago, running on an the biggest stockholders in the ice trust. "The Republican attorney general ressing that action in every way under the law, introduced by a Democrat, but

passed by a Republican Legislature, and signed by myself. We are op the heads of the Democratic party in that State. Our opponents in New York city toin in public denunciation of trusts, and yet have private ownership in them. Now, s I have answered that question, I wish Mr. Bryan would enlighten us on the point will pay the obligations of the Nation in gold or silver. I will gladly answer any question that he puts, and I would like to have him answer this question in return. Moreover, I would like him to answer whether, if the consent of the governed that he is so insistent upon, must be had n the Philippines, why it should not be insisted upon in North Carolina as well.' A brief speech was made at Kearney, and mother at North Platte. At the latter

Democratic party was not happy in select-

honor of the American flag. Whatever the issue might be, he said, he was ready to

ROOSEVELT IN INDIANA.

Itinerary of His Trip During the Week of Oct. 8.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.-Governor Roosevelt will speak in Chicago Saturday night at the Coliseum. He will remain in this city over Sunday, departing early Monday for his tour of Illinois, Missouri and Indiana. This tour will comprise the following

Monday, Oct. 8-Jollet, Streator, Peorla. Jacksonville, Springfield, Alton and East Tuesday, Oct. 9-St. Louis, Mo., returning to Chicago.

Wednesday, Oct. 10-Leaving Chicago at 8:35 a. m., making stops at the following places in Indiana: Hammond, Lafayette (reaching the latter place at noon), Frank-fort, Logansport, Peru, Wabash, Huntington and Fort Wayne.

Thursday, Oct. 11-At these places in In-

diana: Marion, Fairmount, Alexandria, Anderson, Muncie, Richmond, Indianapolis, speaking at the latter place late in the Friday, Oct. 12-Leaving Indianapolis at 8:45 a. m., speaking at the following places in Indiana: Plainfield, Greencastle, Brazil, Terre Haute, Linton, Vincennes, Princeton

and Evansville. Short Speech by Mr. Hanna.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.-Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee, to-day made his first address in Chicago, since his return from New York. He spoke at a noon meeting of commercial men and retail salesmen. The senator said the only man he knew who approximated an emperor was Richard Croker. He charged Mr. Croker with fostering the interests of the ice trust, and then added that the ice combination was a trust if there was such a thing as a trust. He said little about imperialism, asserting that

it was a false issue and a "bugaboo." DUELIST WELL PUNCTURED.

Young Lowrey Badly Wounded in an Alabama Encounter.

TUSKALOOSA, Ala., Oct. 2.-Rodney square, something over a mile and a half, Lowrey, nephew of ex-Governor Lowrey,

Lowrey is the agent of the railroad company at Moundville, Ala. This morning he Arriving at the Capitol square, Governor | had some words with W. H. White, the Roosevelt was conducted to a reviewing section foreman, over the movement of a car of cotton seed. White, it is alleged, threatened Lowrey and Lowrey procured a pistol out of his office. White was althe platform the men began shooting at each other, advancing as they fired. Lowside, right forearm and chest. Each man fired five times, but Lowrey's last ball was the only one that struck White.

did you leave us?" The Union Veteran NEGRO NEAR WETUMKA, ALA., KILLED BY A WHITE MOB.

> He Had Attempted an Assault on White Woman, but Was Prevented by Another Negro.

A LONG CHASE WITH HOUNDS

FUGITIVE FOUND IN A TREE NEAR THE SCENE OF HIS CRIME.

Confessed that He Was Implicated with Floyd, Hanged Two Weeks Ago for a Similar Offense.

WETUMPKA, Ala., Oct. 2.-Winfield Townsend, alias Floyd, a negro, was burned at the stake in the little town of Eclectic, fifteen miles from this place, a half-hour after midnight this morning. The negro's crime was an attempted assault on traversed before upon the issues of ex- Mrs. Lonnie Harrington, whose husband

send's body to ashes Yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock Townsend, who was a nephew of the negro Floyd, who was hanged in the Wetumpka jail week before last for an attempted assault, attempted to assault Mrs. Harrington. Mr. Harrington was at a cotton gir tent and fervidness of the reception. The in Eclectic, and lives one mile out of town The negro came to the house and told Mrs Harrington that her husband had sent him meeting at Plattsburg was also a great | to get 20 cents from her. She told him she had no change. Then the negro left, but returned in about ten minutes. The woman's screams were heard by Bob Nichols, a negro, who was passing along the road at the time. He ran to the house in time to "Last week, at Blair, this State, Mr. Bryan | see the negro escape. As soon as Mrs. Harrington was restored to consciousness

Nichols gave the alarm. The news spread rapidly. All the stores at Eclectic were instantly closed; the ginneries and sawmills shut down; the people left their wagons in the road and their plows in the field and gathered for a pursuit of the negro. The crowd divided, some scouring the woods near the scene of th crime and others going to the penitentlary

for bloodhounds. The dogs were no brought to the scene until nearly dark They were taken to where the negro's tracks disappeared and an exciting chase

The dogs stopped finally at a tree in skirts of Eclectic. The crowd, coming up limb. He was brought down at once an taken to the scene of his crime. There he was confronted by his victim, who post tively identified him. Word was sent to the other searching parties that the negro had been found, and about 11 o'clock a crowd of several hundred was in the little village. The negro was taken to the edge of the village and preparations for his death were quickly made. A rope was flung over the limb of a big oak and a hundred men stood ready to swing him up.

Then a halt was called and the manner of death discussed by the mob. A vote was taken and the balloting showed a majority of the crowd to favor death at the stake. The stake was prepared and the negro was bound to it with chains. Pine knots were victim. As they leaped to the negro's flesh he uttered wild cries to God for mercy and heip. The crowd looked on, deaf to his cries, and in an hour the negro was reduced

Townsend, before being bound, confesse with Alex. Floyd, who was hanged two weeks ago for an attempted assault or had planned for other crimes of like char-

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN CHINA WINS GOLDEN OPINIONS.

European Chancelleries Falling Into Line with the Plan Outlined by Secretary of State Hay.

RADICAL STEPS ARE OUTLINED

CHINA MOVING RAPIDLY IN THE DEGRADATION OF CRIMINALS.

Full Information Is Received Through Mr. Wu of the Scope of the

Recent Punitive Decrees.

WIDER RANGE THAN BELIEVED

PRINCE TUAN ESPECIALLY SINGLED OUT FOR PUNISHMENT.

The State Department Has Taken No. Action Relative to Yung Lu as a Peace Negotiator.

EXPLANATION OF FRENCH NOTE

DELCASSE SEEKS A MIDDLE GROUND

BETWEEN CONFLICTING VIEWS.

Text of Chinese Emperor's Note Is Not Satisfactory to William, and

He Replies Sharply.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- Evidence continues to multiply that the administration has obtained a diplomatic victory by insisting that treaty negotiations be begun with China without demanding the punishment of the high Chinese officials involved in the anti-foreign outrages as a precedent. Favorable news has reached Washington from the Euorpean chancellories indicating that a complete agreement as to China is in sight. The agreement will be on the basis of propositions laid down by Secretary Hay in his note of July 3 and the subsequent notes treating of that subject. The accord of Russia with the United States is more complete than was anticipated at first, and the reports show that all of the European nations probably are placing themselves in position to take advantage of the opening made by the United States and soon will be ready to begin negotiations for a settlement with the Chinese government. The Russians already have given notice of such purpose, and, while the text of the French note on this subject, referred to in to-day's press dispatches, has not reached the State Department, the officials are satisfied that this is correctly reported and that France, like Russia, is ready to negotiate at once. As for Germany, either the position of that government has been misunderstood or it has sustained a change of mind. Possibly the former is the case, but, however that may be, it is quite certain from the advices which have reached Washington to-day that the German government, upon careful inspection of the plans for a settlement projected by the United States, finds therein nothing inconsistent with the German aspirations. Therefore, it may be expected that Germany, too, will be prepared soon to join in the common movement towards a settlement. It may be stated that, altogether, the prospects of an adjustment of the Chinese difficulty with-

out resort to formal war are very much brighter than they were one week ago. The news developments of the day were few, being confined to a cablegram from Mr. Conger reciting the departure of the Russian minister and suite from Peking and an authentication by Minister Wu of the edict providing for the punishment of

Tuan and the guilty princes. The new French proposals, that the importation of firearms and ammunition into China be prohibited permanently, that the fortifications between Peking and the sea be razed and legation guards be maintained will be duly considered and answered after they have been received by this government. They involve too much to be hastily

answered off-hand. PUNISHMENT OF LEADERS.

Minister Wu Amplifies Information Concerning Its Scope.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. - The Chinese minister has delivered to the State Dedegradation of Prince Tuan and many other Chinese leaders. The following official statement is made as to Minister Wu's dis-

"A cablegram received from Director General Sheng, at Shanghai, states that by imperial edict published Sept. 25 Prince Chwang, Prince Yih, secondary Princes Tsai Lien and Tsai Ying are deprived of all their respective ranks and offices; that Prince Tuan is deprived of office and is handed over to the imperial clan court. which shall consult and decide upon a severe penalty, and his salary is to be stopped; that Duke Tsai Lan and the president of the censorate, Ying Yien, are handed over to the said board, who shall consult and decide upon a severe penalty; and that Kank Yi, assistant grand secretary and president of the Civil Board, and Chao Su Chio, president of the Board of Punishment, are handed over to the Board of Censors, who shall consult and decide upon

a penalty. Minister Wu's information appears to put at rest all question as to the fall of the reactionary element, headed by Prince Tuan, and including the president of the censorate and of the Board of Punishnents. It shows, moreover, that the punshment of Tuan is more severe than herefice, a fact not stated in the previous dispatches. The clan court is directed also to decide upon a "severe penalty" in addition to the loss of office, salary and ser-

The State Department received a dispatch from Minister Conger to-day announcing the departure of the Russian legation from Peking. Beyond this there was little additional bearing on the Chinese situation It was stated officially that the reported French note to the powers regarding the